

1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?

Ans: functions main advantage is reusability of the code. it reduce the duplicate code we can call any number of times whenever the functionality is needed or required.

2. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?

Ans: the code of the function runs or executes when the function is called, but it not runs or executes when the function is defined or specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: the keyword def statement created a function.(creates the function)

Example :

```
def. hello(a):  
    print (a)
```

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Ans: function means a block of code is defined with function name wehre as function all means when the function is called then that particular function code runs is called function call

A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause is called function and A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?

Ans: There is one global scope and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

Global Scope: The names that you define in this scope are available to all your code

Local Scope: The names that we define in this scope are only available or visible to the code or with in the code or function.

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

Ans: when function is call return then the local scope variables destroyed.

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

Ans : A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression in the code.

8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?

Ans: if there is no return statement in the code then its return statement is **None or Undefined**

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?

Ans: To refer to a global variable in a function we can use the **Global** keyword to declare which variables are global

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of None is NoneType .

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: It imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Ans : This function can be called with spam.bacon().

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?

Ans : if it encounters the error then I will place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

Ans: The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.